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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XIII

JANUARY 1912.

No. 1

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

VI.

WINYAH BARONY.

The Winyah Barony derives its name from its situation on the shore of the large bay of that name which lies between the Town of Georgetown and the sea. The name, Winyah—variously spelled Winyaw, Win-e-au, Wee-nee-a, Wyneah—was the Indian name given to that body of water, and it would appear also to the locality. There was also a tribe or sub-tribe of Indians, called “Winyahs.” The barony was originally laid out to Landgrave Robert Daniell as part of his patent, entitling him to 48,000 acres.

Robert Daniell first appears on the record on 3^d June, 1678, when a warrant was issued to survey out a lot in Charles Town for him.¹ On 4th April, 1679, he appears as sailing from Barbados for Carolina,² and on the same boat there also sailed to Carolina Thomas Drayton, J^r and Stephen Fox. On 15th December, 1680,³ and on 10th May, 1682,⁴ he is mentioned under the title of “Capt.,” as owning lands

¹Printed Warrant Book, p. 167.

²Hotten, p. 362.

³Historical and Genealogical Magazine of S. C., vol. 11, p. 126.

⁴Ibid, p. 51.

in South Carolina. On 7th May, 1682,⁵ he is granted lot 34 in Charles Town, and he is again referred to by that rank in a deed dated 1693⁶ and in a will, making him an executor, in 1695.⁷ In May and August, 1692, we find him styled "Major;"⁸ and on 24th November, 1693,⁸ he is styled "Major," and commander of the ship "Daniel of Carolina;" and on 12th September, 1696,⁹ 10th March 1696/7,¹⁰ and 10th January, 1697,¹¹ he is also styled "Major" in records on file. In 1698 he is also styled "Major" in the communications from the Lords Proprietors to the Governor and Council at Charles Town.¹² In 1702 he is styled "Col.,"¹³ and so again in 1710, 1712 and 1716. In what service or how he obtained his successive promotions the record does not disclose.

He was an active opponent of Landgrave James Colleton when the latter was governor, and an active adherent of Seth Sothel during the latter's stormy administration, and was, in 1692, together with James Moore, excepted by the Lords Proprietors from the general pardon they extended to all who had been concerned in the expulsion of Governor Colleton. This notwithstanding, he assisted the Lords Proprietors in 1698 in the preparation of the final set of "fundamental" Constitutions they submitted for the government of the Colony, and which they sent over to Carolina by Major Daniell, at the same time entrusting him with several blank patents for Landgrave to be filled out by himself,¹⁴ and another. He himself was created a Landgrave by patent dated 12th August, 1698.¹⁵

In the expedition against St. Augustine, in 1702, he was second in command to Governor James Moore and acquitted himself well. He was Deputy Governor under Sir.

⁵Ibid. vol. 9, p. 17.

⁶Ibid. vol. 11, p. 128.

⁷Ibid. vol. 10, p. 83.

⁸Printed Journal Grand Council, pp. 19, 55, 61.

⁹Ibid. vol. 8, p. 210.

¹⁰Ibid. vol. 10, p. 236.

¹¹Ibid. vol. 10, p. 24.

¹²Collections Historical Society, vol. 1, p. 144.

¹³Collections Historical Society S. C., vol. 1, pp. 145, 146.

¹⁴Rivers Sketch, p. 201.

¹⁵Collections Historical Society of S. C., vol. 1, pp. 145, 146.

¹⁶Office Historical Commission, vol. 1701-1714, p. 111.

Nathaniel Johnson, who, in 1706, appointed him Deputy Governor of North Carolina.¹⁶ He was again appointed Deputy Governor of the Province of South Carolina in 1715, during the Yemassee war, and after the departure of Governor Craven acted as governor and held his post until the arrival, in 1717, of Governor Robert Johnson.¹⁷ He was a member of the Commons House of Assembly in 1706 and also in 1712 and 1713. In the year 1712 it was suggested that he should have the command of the expedition against the Tuscaroras, but an agreement between himself and the committee of the Commons House having the matter in charge could not be reached.¹⁸ He died in May, 1718, aged 72. His tombstone was fortunately discovered in 1908, and was, by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, placed against the wall of the south porch of St. Philip's Church. His stone states that he was "a brave man who had long served King William in his "Wars both by Land and Sea," but the record shows only his apparent continued residence and service in the Province. There he was undoubtedly a brave, capable, active and prominent man."¹⁹

His ownership of the Winyah Barony did not continue long—one day. It was granted to him with other lands aggregating 24,000 acres on the 18th June, 1711,²⁰ and the next day, 19th June, 1711, he conveyed the whole 24,000 acres so granted, including this Barony, to Landgrave Thomas Smith, the second Landgrave of the name.²¹

The Barony from its long ownership in the Smith family was afterwards called the "Smith" Barony and was the only barony in South Carolina distinctively known as "Smith's" Barony; but it was properly "Daniell's"

¹⁶McCrary, vol. 1, p. 461.

¹⁷Rivers Sketch, p. 268.

¹⁸S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 10, p. 43.

¹⁹For an account of the finding of this tombstone see *The News & Courier* for 23d June, 1908, and "Days of Yore" part I, p. 29. A Robert Daniell was commissioned 2d June, 1714, Chief Justice during the absence of Chief Justice Trott. *Off. Hist. Com.* Bk. Q. Q. 1685-1712, p.—

²⁰*Off. Hist. Com.* Memorial Bk. 5, p. 147.

²¹*Ibid.*

Barony, or more properly, as it was styled at first, the "Winyah Barony."

Of Thomas Smith, the second Landgrave, the record shows that he came to the Province with his father in 1684, and accumulated before his death a very considerable property in land and slaves. The record does not show what consideration he paid to Landgrave Robert Daniell for the 24,000 acres, including the Winyah Barony purchased in 1711, nor what step he took to settle up and utilize the Barony prior to 1732.

In October, 1732, he advertises in the *South Carolina Gazette* that he has for sale "14,000 acres of Land on "Winyaw River fronting the same, most of it not above "6 miles from the Town on *Sampit* River." He did not sell, and the growth of Georgetown, which was laid off in 1734,²² seems to have encouraged the Landgrave in founding a competitive town, for in the *South Carolina Gazette*, for the week 16th to 23^d July, 1737, we find the following advertisement:

"South Carolina, July primo, 1737.

"Whereas at the request of several of the Inhabitants of the Province as well as Strangers I Landgrave *Thomas Smith* have laid out a Township "on a Bluff of my *Winyaw* Barony containing 690 "half acre Lotts fronting *Winyaw*-River, it being "about 6 Miles from George Town, nearer the River's "Mouth, the River before the Town is about a Mile "and half wide, and generally fresh Water, whereon "500 Sail of Vessels may ride before the said Town, "it being about a Mile front on the River, and contains on the Bay front 30 Lotts, 100 Feet front and "200 & odd Feet deep, every 2 Lotts deep is a cross "Street, there runs from High-water Mark 11 Streets "through the Heart of the Town, and 12 Cross Streets, "the broad Streets from the front in the Center of "the Town is 100 Feet wide and the rest 60 ditto. "And whereas several Persons are desirous to rent or

²²S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 9, p. 88.

“purchase 50 Acre Lotts 2 or 3 Miles from the back
“of the said Town for Country Seats, be it known
“that I the said *Thomas Smith* will rent for 10 or 12
“Years, each 50 Acre tracts for 5 l. *per Year Pro-*
“*clamation Money*, or to sell that Quantity for 40 l.
“in the same Specie, to the Quantity of 150 Acre
“Tracts, and I the said *Thomas Smith* propose to give
“*gratis* for the Use of the said Town, 100
“acres for a Common of Wood—Land on the back of
“the Town, and the Timber that grows on that 100
“Acres the Inhabitants of the Town are welcome to
“make use of it *gratis* for building, I will also give to
“any Church of England Minister that may settle and
“preach there, 2 Lotts about the Center of the Town
“for a Dwelling-house, Church and burial Place, and
“the same to any Presbyterian Minister, as also to any
“Baptists, and in case any Body of our Friends called
“Quackers that comes to settle in the said Town with
“their Teachers, the same Donation which shall be
“employ’d by all them and their Successors for ever,
“besides 10 Acres for each, about 3 Miles from the
“said Town, and if such a School-Master as I and my
“Heirs shall approve of him, and his Successors shall
“have a Town-Lott and 10 Acres to him also, as
“Witness my Hand the Day and Year before written

Thomas Smith

“N. B. I shall sell each half Acre Lott clear of all
“Charges for 40 s. *Proclamation Money* or 10 l. this
“Currency. I have also Right of 2360 Acres of Land
“to dispose of, together or in small Parcels, And will
“sell or Rent 2000 Acres of Land on *Black-River*
“joining on M^r *Commander’s*, great part of which
“is good Rice *Swamp*, that the Spring Tide flows on,
“some Corn Land and a Quantity of it good Light-
“wood Land never work on. Also 6000 Acres on
“*Charlestown* Neck some of it 9 or 10 and some 20
“or 30 Miles from the said Town, Rice, Corn and
“Lightwood Land never work’d on. At my *Goose*
“*Creek* Plantation is a Quantity of Red Oak Hogs-
“head and Barrel Staves to be sold.”

There is no map or plan in existence that the writer of this article has been able to discover of this projected town on the Barony, and there is no evidence on the record that the several inhabitants of the Province and the strangers who urged the Landgrave to lay out the town ever testified to their opinion of its desirability by purchasing lots and settling on them. The advertisement has its value to the student of the "origins" of rice planting in South Carolina by showing that as early as 1732 the value for purposes of rice culture of swamp-land irrigated by the flow of the tide had become known.

The sale of lots could not have progressed satisfactorily—if at all—for eighteen months later in the *Gazette* for the week 29th December to 5th January, 1737, we find the following advertisement:

"These are to give Notice to all poor Protestants of
 "any Nation whatsoever, that are willing to come and
 "settle on a Township, laid out by Landgrave *Thomas*
 "*Smith* of *South Carolina* about Six Miles from the
 "Mouth of *Winyaw-River* & about 50 Miles to the
 "North ward of *Charles town*, that the Said *Smith*
 "to the first 150 Families that will claim this Dona-
 "tion and come to settle that Town within 5 Years
 "after the Date hereof, will give to each Family, on
 "their Arrival at *South Carolina*, a Town Lott, con-
 "taining half an Acre English Measure, as also 6 acres
 "back of the said Town, to them and their Heirs for-
 "ever, clear of all Charges for 10 Years, the said
 "*Smith* obliges himself to pay the Kings Quit-Rent
 "for that Time; upon Condition, that the Possessors
 "of the said Lotts within 4 or 5 Years at most after
 "Possession, do build a wooden House 25 Feet long
 "and 16 wide with a brick Chimney, and after the Ex-
 "piration of *Ten* Years after Possession to pay the
 "Kings Quit-Rent. There is also a Common of 100
 "Acres of Wood Land on the back of the said Town
 "where all the Inhabitants of the said Town are well-
 "come to get Timber *gratis*, and those that settle
 "on the 6 Acres of Land back of the Town, may keep

"Cattle and Hogs, sufficient to maintain a Small Family, there being many thousand Acres of Land to graze on. And in case such a Body of People that comes to settle on the Land according to my Proposals, will bring on a Minister, I will give unto such Minister a Town-Lott and 10 Acres of Land back, as also Land sufficient for a Church, all of which I confirm.

*"Given under my Hand this 18th Day of October 1737
Thomas Smith.*

The second Landgrave, Thomas Smith, died 9th May, 1738.²³ Before his death he seems to have given away a portion of the barony to his eldest son, Thomas, for in the latter's will dated 3^d December, 1729, probated 15th January, 1729/30, he devises to his sister, Justinah Moore, 1,000 acres out of 3,000 acres given him by his father in the upper part of his barony on "Wineaw" river.²⁴ After her brother's death, Justinah Moore advertises in the Gazette that she possessed and was prepared to sell this 1,000 acres. The second Landgrave Thomas Smith survived his eldest son, Thomas, and had by a second wife a younger son also named Thomas. By his will dated 3^d May, 1738, the second Landgrave made the following disposition of the remainder:

"And whereas I have laid out a Township on my Wynyaw Barony and have advertised to sell Part of it and to give Part of it to Strangers according to my Printed Advertisement as also to rent out Part; I do Authorize and Empower my Loving Wife Mary Smith to sign such Writings that either the Purchasers or Renters may be sure of a good Title According to agreement made with her During her Widowhood * * * And whereas I have reserved for myself twenty Lotts on the front of the said Township which runs back to the first Cross Street." he disposes of the lots viz: to "son Henry Smith" lots

²³S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 11, p. 140.

²⁴Probate Court Charleston Bk., 1671-1727, p. 228.

16 and 46 "as appears in the Model of the said Town"; to "son Thomas Smith" lots 13 and 43; to "son George Smith" lots 10 and 40; to "son Benjamin Smith" lots 19 and 49; to "loving Wife Mary Smith" lots 22 and 52; to "Daughter Anne Waring" lots 25 and 55; to "Daughter Moore" lots 28 and 58; to "Daughter Sarah Bowen" lots 7 and 37; to "Daughter Mary Scriven" lots 4 and 34; to "Daughter Elizabeth Smith" lots 1 and 31; to "Dorothy Bassett daugh^r of my good Friend the Reverend Nathan Bassett" lot 106.

"And Whereas I have thirty one Grand Children & "Great Grand Children I give unto each a Town Lott "which amounts to thirty-one Lotts beginning at "Numb^r Three hundred and one Fronting Church "street to Number Three hundred and fifteen joyning "Broad Street and from Number three hundred and "thirty-one to three hundred forty-five on Broad Street "and three hundred Sixty one being the Corner lott of "the first Cross Street from Church Street * * * "to be drawn by Lotts. I also give unto my aforesaid "Grand children and Great Grand Children Two thou- "sand acres of Land to make each of them a small "Retireing Country Seat which Two thousand acres of "Land is to begin from the back Part of my Barony "that is near Santee River and to Run towards Winyaw "River to Joyn that land which I have by my Printed "Advertisement given away to Ministers and Poor "People and a free School Churches Meeting houses "&c * * * As to the Remainder of my Winyaw "Barony that extends to the Northward and South- "ward of the s^d Town. Item I give & bequeath unto "my Sons Henry Smith Thomas Smith George Smith "and Benjamin Smith one thousand acres each which "is to be run out in Proportion to the North & South "side of the Barony * * * Now what is still "more remaining of my Barony Land I do Empower "my Loving wife to sell to any Purchaser that will "buy it."²⁵

²⁵Probate Court Charleston Will Bk., 1736-1740, p. 292.

The name of the proposed Town was Smith-Town or "Smiths-Town"²⁶. The effort to create a town however failed. Whether from its more advantageous position or from its earlier start, Georgetown which lay some six or seven miles to the Westward maintained its place as the Port-Town and after the death of the second Landgrave, Thomas Smith, apparently all attempt to build up the town on the Barony ended.

The Landgrave's son George mentioned in his will died under age and unmarried²⁷ and his 1,000 acres of the barony devised under his father's will was by the others interested transferred to his three brothers, Henry, Thomas and Benjamin, who partitioned the 4,000 acres among them; 1,333 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres falling to Henry Smith who advertises in the Gazette on 18th May, 1752, for sale

"2 or 3000 Acres of land at *Winyaw* joining Smith-Town either in thousand acre tracts or 500 or as the "purchaser chuses."

On 25th March, 1756, Henry Smith sold his 1,333 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Elias Horry, and in the deed of conveyance it is described as bounding Southeast on "Smiths-Town."²⁸

The rest of the barony (with the exception of the share of Benjamin Smith) seems to have been gradually disposed of by the children and grandchildren of the Landgrave and passed into the hands of strangers.

Out of the share going to him, Benjamin Smith, on 2nd March, 1757, sold 346 acres to Elias Horry,²⁹ but the remainder continued in his family for many years. From Benjamin his part of the Barony apparently passed to his eldest son, Thomas, from whom it next passed to his eldest son, Thomas John, who died in 1834, and some time after whose death the remaining part owned by him, which constituted the "Retreat" plantation, was sold away.

²⁶M. C. O. Charleston Bk. Q. Q., p. 366.

²⁷Mes: Con: Off: Charleston Bk. Q. Q., p. 368. There was an elder son by his first wife also named George who predeceased his father. The George named in the will was by the second wife and apparently born after his brother's death.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Mes: Con: Off: Charleston Bk. R. R., p. 362.

On 28th August, 1733, Mr. Thomas Lynch had obtained a grant for 4,500 acres, lying mainly to the South of the Barony. It included however the valuable tidal rice swamps on Santee river which had been omitted from the barony grant. At the date the barony was run out the value of the tidal swamps for rice cultivation was not yet known. The lines of the new grant overlapped or interfered with the lines of the barony, and the result was litigation between Thomas Smith and Thomas Lynch. The exact result of this litigation the available remaining records do not disclose, but apparently by some settlement the title of the various purchasers from Thomas Lynch to so much of their land as was included in this "overlap" was confirmed.

Possibly by exchange, as part of the "Retreat" plantation as owned by Thomas John Smith lay to the west of the barony line and included part of a grant to Thomas Lynch.

The map of the barony published with this is from an old copy of the map made in the litigation between Thomas Smith and Thomas Lynch over the conflicting lines of the two grants.

The location of the Town called Smiths-Town apparently from the map accompanying the deed to Elias Horry from Henry Smith, fronted on Winyah Bay just west of Estherville plantation and east of the east line of the Retreat plantation, where the high land comes to the beach or water's edge, without intervening marsh or mud flats.

VII.

WISKINBOO BARONY.

The Wiskinboo Barony derived its name from the locality in which it lay, viz: at Wiskinboo or on Wiskinboo Swamp which is in what is now Berkeley County, one of the leads of Wadboo or Fairforest Swamp, between the Cooper and the Santee rivers.

It was granted under the patent as Landgrave of the first Landgrave, Thomas Smith, and was apparently the only

Barony in South Carolina granted as such under his patent. There were other large grants of land made to the first and the second Landgrave under this patent which entitled him to four baronies of twelve thousand acres each, or forty-eight thousand acres in all. But none of these other grants were distinctively for twelve thousand acres of land in one body as a Barony. They were all for lesser and varying areas and although taken out as part of the total 48,000 acres, yet were not laid out as Baronies. There were certainly two Thomas Smiths who preceded Landgrave Thomas Smith in their advent to the Province.¹ The first was the Thomas Smith who came over with the very first fleet,² with Paul Smith.³ They seem to have come over together, but their exact relationship is not stated on the record. Paul Smith died prior to June, 1672.⁴ Thomas Smith appears to have been joined by James Smith, for a number of warrants for land are issued to them jointly, between 21st May, 1672 and 16th April, 1675.⁵ But there is no apparent connection between this Thomas Smith and the Thomas Smith who arrived in the Province in July, 1684, with his wife Barbara, and with Thomas and George Smith, Mathew Crosse, Philip Adams, Joan Atkins, Johanah Atkins, Elizabeth Adams, Aron Atkins, Ellen and Mary Atkins, and Michael Peirce.⁶

Thomas and George Smith were evidently his sons. Thomas, subsequently the second Landgrave, and George, subsequently D^r. George Smith. For no reason apparent save the identity of name, the Landgrave has been supposed to be the same with the first Thomas Smith who came over in 1670, and it has been stated that James Smith was his brother who later established himself in Boston and founded a family of Smiths there.

The record in South Carolina would not seem to indicate that the Thomas Smith who arrived in 1670 in the first fleet with Paul Smith was the same as the Thomas Smith

¹Printed Warrant Bk., pp. 4, 95.

²Ibid.

³Collections Historical Society of S. C., vol. 5, p. 134.

⁴Printed Warrant Bk. p. 17.

⁵Ibid, pp. 9, 16, 96.

⁶Printed Warrant Bk., 1680-1692, p. 166.

who arrived in 1684 and was subsequently created a Landgrave and was Governor of the Province. Under the offer of the Lords Proprietors to induce and encourage the settlement of the Province, each intending settler was entitled on landing to a grant of so many acres for himself and to so many acres additional for each person (including servants) he brought with him. The Thomas Smith who arrived in 1670 received on 12th April, 1675, a warrant for 150 acres to which he was entitled for his personal arrival in the first fleet as an intending settler.⁷ On 12th April, 1675, Thomas Smith and James Smith received a warrant for 550 acres, to which they were entitled for servants brought over by Thomas Smith in the first fleet in 1670.⁸ On 20th January, 1684-5, the Thomas Smith who arrived in 1684 received a warrant for 650 acres, which included the acres to which he was entitled for his personal arrival in 1684, as an intending settler.⁹ It does not seem plausible that the same Thomas Smith should have received twice over the bonus in acres given to an intending settler for his personal arrival, and until some other connection is shown it must be assumed that these two Thomas Smiths were different persons.

It has been stated that Landgrave Thomas Smith was the son of Cassique John Smith. Not only is there nothing on the record to support this surmise, but there is an entire absence of anything on the record to indicate any sort of connection with Cassique John Smith, who appears to have died without any children.

Landgrave Thomas Smith appears to have been a "Chirurgeon," inferred from the clause in his will which bequeaths to his son George "all my instruments that belong "to chirurgery and one-half of all my medicines * * * "alsoe my large brass mortar and pestle."¹⁰

His wife Barbara died sometime prior to March, 1687 (1688 new style) for on 22nd March 1687/8 he was in the presence of Bernard Schenckinck, Esq., high Sheriffe of

⁷Printed Warrant Book, 1677-1679, p. 95.

⁸Ibid, p. 96.

⁹Printed Warrant Book, 1680-1692, p. 166.

¹⁰Probate Court Charleston Bk., 1671-1727, p. 33.

Berkeley County. William Smith, Thomas Smith, Junior, James Barbott, gentleman, and divers others, including Anna Cornelia Van Myddagh married by the Rev. William Dunlop to "Sabina de Vignon Dowager Van Wernhaut."¹¹

She was the widow of M^r John d'Arsens, Seigneur de Wernhaut (often erroneously referred to as "Lord" Wernhaut) who was apparently a Dutch or Flemish gentleman of some means. He arrived in the Province sometime in 1686, for on 29th Sept^r 1686 the Proprietors directed that as he was the first of his nation to settle in the Province he should have measured out to him such a quantity of land as he might desire, not exceeding 12,000 acres,¹² and on 29th Oct^r, 1686, a warrant was issued by the Proprietors for the grant to "Mons. John d'Arsens, Seigneur of Wernhaut" of 12,000 acres.¹³ Thomas Smith having married the widow made application that the 12,000 acres be transferred to him, and there being apparently no children of the Wernhaut marriage, the Proprietors on 9th Dec^r, 1689, granted his request and directed that the 12,000 should be granted to Smith.¹⁴

Smith does not appear before this marriage to have acquired much landed property beyond the 650 acres at his arrival, but on the 10th Nov^r, 1688, a warrant was issued to him for "that poynt of land in Charles Towne w^{ch} is "comonly called and knowne by the name of the Oyster poynt,"¹⁵ and on 16th Dec^r, 1688, a grant was issued to him for 6 acres being the "poynt."¹⁶

The new wife did not long survive the marriage. She died in December, 1689, and was buried from "the house formerly belonging to the aforesaid John van Arsein, Lord Wernhoudt" according to a certificate duly made by the "Hon'ble Collonell Andrew Percivall Lieut: Coll: Robert "Quary Chief Judge of the Court of Pleas Ralph Izard and

¹¹S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 6, p. 179.

¹²Transactions Historical Society S. C., vol. 1, p. 117.

¹³Calendar of State Papers America and West Indies, vol. 1685-1688, p. 270.

¹⁴Transactions Historical Society S. C., vol. 1, p. 123.

¹⁵Printed Warrant Bk., 1680-1692, p. 20.

¹⁶Off: Sec: State Grant Bk. 38, p. 74.

"James Moore Esq^{rs}" who were by Thomas Smith requested to attend the funeral."

She does not appear to have left any children by either d'Arsens or Smith.

It is not known where was the house referred to. It may have been the brick house on the Back river or Medway plantation or the house devised by Landgrave Smith to his son George as "all my brick house in Charles Town containing four roomes one above another with convenient "passage to and from it."

On 6th Oct., 1690, a commission was made out by the Proprietors to Thomas Smith "one of the Cassiques of "Carolina" appointing him Governor of the Province,¹⁸ but he seems never to have acted under this Commission, as Sothell was then in possession of the post. On 13th May, 1691, he was one of the grand council of the Province, and on 19th April, 1692, was appointed deputy for Thomas Amy, one of the Proprietors. On 12th April, 1693, he was commissioned as Sheriff for Berkeley County, with instructions that the power given to the Governor (Col. Philip Ludwell) to remove a sheriff should not apply to him.¹⁹ On 29th November, 1693, he was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province.²⁰ He died in November, 1694, in the 46th year of his age and was buried on his Medway plantation, on Back river, where his tombstone still exists.

Archdale describes him as "a wise sober and moderate "and well living Man" and the Proprietors writing to Gov^r Archdale on 10th Jan^y, 1695, say: "We forward copies "of letters written by Colonel Smith not long before his "death, that you may enjoy with us his satisfactory account "of the growing condition of the province and of the peace "and union to which he had brought it. He appears to us "to have been a man not only of great parts, integrity and "honesty but of a generous temper and a nobleness of

¹⁷Off: Hist. Comⁿ. Bk., 1672-1692, p. —

¹⁸Transactions Historical Society, vol. 1, p. 124.

¹⁹Transactions Historical Society S. C., vol. 1, p. 131.

²⁰Ibid, p. 134.

“spirit as to the public good as is scarcely to be met withal
“in this age.”²⁰_‡

On the 13th May, 1691, he was created a Landgrave by a patent of that date which entitled him to grants of land to the aggregate of four baronies or 48,000 acres, but he seems during his lifetime to have taken out grants for but a comparatively small amount. His total grants outside of the “oyster point” and some six other lots in Charles Town appear on the record to have been 2,850 acres on Medway or Back river, 500 acres on Ashley river and 350 acres elsewhere in Berkeley County. He had in Charles Town a house of some size for on 20th Sept^r, 1692, the Commons House of Assembly met there.²¹

The initiation of the cultivation of rice in South Carolina has been attributed to him, but upon no contemporary testimony, and the cultivation of rice in the province seems to have preceded by years his alleged introduction of it.²² The “gloss” or statement of “first rice patch” as marked on Landgrave Smith’s lot in Charles Town in the copy of Crisp’s map of Charles Town, published with Ramsay’s history of South Carolina, has been established to be a later interpolation. No such statement is on the original map.

By his will, dated 26th June, 1692, the first Landgrave devised all his lands (but does not mention his Landgraveship) to his eldest son, Thomas, about that time styled “Capt.” Thomas Smith, and who was a member of the Commons House in 1694. By a codicil to his will, dated 15th July, 1693, the Landgrave bequeathed and assigned to Landgrave Joseph Blake his patent as Landgrave with all the baronies and rights thereto appertaining.²³

This, made at that date, is a little singular, as by the Fundamental Constitution the dignity conferred by a patent as Landgrave was intended to descend to the eldest son and continue in the male line, and was incapable of alienation after 1701. It was possibly intended as a temporary

[‡]Cal: St: Papers Am: & West Ind: Vol. 1693-1696, p. 425.

²¹Printed Council Journal for 1692, p. ———

²²Sunday News for 9th Decr., 1900.

²³Probate Court Charleston Will Bk., 1671-1727, p. 33.

transfer as security for debt. At any rate we afterwards find the second Landgrave procuring grants of land to be credited to the 48,000 acres to which this patent entitled him.²⁴

The second Landgrave procured large grants of land in varying amounts under his patent, and on 20th Sept^r, 1716, procured a warrant under which there was laid out to him a barony of 12,000 acres in one body. This was the only grant of a barony granted distinctively as such in South Carolina for 12,000 acres under Landgrave Thomas Smith's patent as Landgrave, dated 13th May, 1691.

It was laid out near Wiskinboo Swamp in Berkeley County. The grant was dated 8th June, 1717.^{24½} In his description of the boundaries of the barony in his memorial, dated 23rd May, 1733, the second Landgrave describes it as bounding on M^r. Gough and company's Barony, also on M^r. John Allston's land, M^{rs}. Ann Harrison, M^r. William Waties, M^r. Creaque, M^r. Henry Tazeyell and Elias Ball. Out of this barony at that date, viz., 23rd May, 1733, he states he had only 3,000 acres left, the rest having been sold or given away.

The barony referred to as M^r. Gough and Company's was the Cypress Barony described in the number of this Magazine for January, 1911.

Wiskinboo Swamp is one of the branches of Fair Forest Swamp, which is a head of Wadboo creek and traverses part of Wadboo Barony. The Wiskinboo Barony therefore lay probably west or northwest of the Cypress Barony and east or northeast of the Wadboo Barony and on the waters of Wiskinboo Swamp.

There is on record a deed of gift from Landgrave Thomas Smith to his son George Smith, J^r., dated 1st Sept^r, 1718, for 1,000 acres, which according to the plat is "per Watboo Barony" and lies between lands of Capt. Ed^{wd} Hyrne and of Capt. Warriën (Waring). Both Edward Hyrne and Benjamin Waring were sons-in-law of the second Landgrave, and the author of "The Olden Time of Carolina." p. 66, states that on 1st Dec^r, 1724, "Col. Edward

²⁴Off. Hist. Comⁿ. Bk., 1714-1717, p. 79.

^{24½}Ibid.

Hyrne and Barbary his wife" received a conveyance of 584 acres near the head of a branch of Cooper river, known by the name of Watboo branch and being part of a Landgraveship formerly granted to Landgrave Thomas Smith, and that Benjamin Waring and Anne his wife had also part of that Barony.

In his will, dated 3rd May, 1738²⁵ the second Landgrave makes the following reference to the Barony:

"I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary
"Scriven one thousand acres of Pine Land Joyning on
"Whiskimbo and a thousand acres joyning that to my
"daughter Elizabeth Smith."

The writer of this article has never been able to find any map of the Barony nor any deeds or maps of parts of it, which by collection together might indicate the lines and location of the Barony, and can only give its general location as above.

As a distinctive "Barony" its duration was very short.

The second Landgrave to whom the grant of the Barony was issued seems to have arrived in the Province with his father in July, 1684. He died 9th May, 1738, and was buried at his plantation at Goose Creek.²⁶ He had a large number of children and has left innumerable descendants. He was twice married. The name of his first wife the writer of this article has never been able to satisfactorily determine. It was certainly not Sarah Blake, daughter of Col. Joseph Blake, as stated by Landgrave Smith's descendant the "Octogenarian Lady"²⁷ (Mrs. Poyas), for the simple reason that there was no such person. Col. Blake (who was also a Landgrave and Proprietor and twice Governor of the Province) had one daughter, but her name was Rebecca, she was born in 1699; too young to have been the mother of the second Landgrave's children, born, as stated by M^{rs}. Poyas, Thomas in 1691, George in 1693, Anne in 1695, Barbara in 1697, Sabina in 1699, etc.

²⁵Probate Court Charleston Bk., 1736-1740, p. 292.

²⁶S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 12, p. 140.

²⁷Olden Time of Carolina, p. 62.

Besides she married in 1717 George Smith the second son of the second Landgrave Smith.²⁸ There was no Sarah Blake to whom Thomas Smith could be married. For his second wife he married in 1713, Mary Hyrne.

At the time of his death he was a very large landed proprietor, retained his title of Landgrave to the last, and was still the owner of the Winyah Barony (purchased by him from Landgrave Robert Daniell) intact, altho' he had disposed of the greater part of the Wiskinboo Barony.

Many of the facts concerning the two Landgraves Thomas Smith, stated in this article are at variance with the statements of the Octogenarian Lady, whose account has been generally accepted and followed, as well as with those contained in a genealogical publication entitled "Some account of the Smiths of Exeter and their descendants, by one of them" (Arthur M. Smith) printed for private circulation, Exeter, 1896, which contains a chapter on Landgrave Thomas Smith of South Carolina and his descendants.

The writer can only say that for what he has stated he has endeavoured to rely only on record contemporaneous evidence; while for a period in time so remote, M^{rs}. Poyas (having no sufficient access to the records) was naturally repeating in many instances that which came to her by that most fallacious channel for the transmission of facts, family tradition, and her account has been hitherto generally accepted and followed.

²⁸S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 1, p. 157.